Women Who Ride to Hounds

HINTS FOR COSTUMES AND HUNT ENTERTAINMENTS.

Etiquette of the Fox Chase and the Gaieties Attendant Upon It.

The first consideration with the woman who hands is her mount. He must be sound, kind, speedy, able to take a fonce, and about sixteen bands high. Expense must not be considered in purchasing a hunter. Buy a good horse, no matter what the price may

for breakfast, which is a feast served both indoors and out. If the weather is favor-able, the refreshments are arranged on small tables on the veranda, or on either side of the steps leading to the house. Servants in liveries which add to the picturesqueness of the scene are in attendance.

The picture is a gay and brilliant oneyoung women looking radiant with health
and happiness, the huntsmen in their pink
coats, the whipper-in with the hounds gathcred in packs and impatient to be off, the

course of people who have driver large cohecurae of people who have driven to the meet in dogearts, broughams, or vic-torias, and who will fellow as spectators of the hunt.

Breakfast over, the huntsman mounts his horse and blows his horn, the bounds gather around him, and the whole field starts out.

Observables the fox is a captured one.

starts out.

Occasionally the fox is a captured one, kept and released for the occasion, but reflerally the hant starts out to find a fox. Away the dogs dash and string out over the fields, the riders galloping and urging on their horses, and lucky is the riser who is "tending the field."

considered in purchasing a hunter. Buy a Just fancy, can anything be more expend horse, no matter what the price may be.

There will then be no visions of pretty noes braised and acratehed, limbs broken,



A Hunt Breakfast.

and trim figures lying limp on stretchers inprovised of gates and hardles.

The noticeable absence of accidents to women who hant in this country is said to be attributable to the good horses as well ered by the hunt and when the riders re-

to be attributable to the good norses as well as to superior riding.

In regard to the trappings, the up-to-date saddle has a cut-back tree, a level seat, and is covered with pigskin, devoid of oran-mentation. The bridle must be a plain russet leather, with other silver-plained or leather-covered backles, and it is best to include the party bridge. a double rein curb bridle.

use a double tein carb bridle.

A crop is a necessary adjunct to a hunting satrit: it should have a buckborn hundle with plain mounting. Sometimes a spur-pointed crop is used.

Skilled hersewomen often wear the regulation spar, with the needle point and protected rowel, strapped to the book of their heat. A spur, however, seems

heel of their hoot. A spar, however, seems a cruel means of enforcing speed and not just the thing for a woman.

SMART HABITS. As to her own outfit, the weman who hunts should understand that she must never be lastly turned out, and each season, if there has been any decided change in styles, a wholly new habit

smartest things for habits; they are made to lie an inch or two on the ground when the wearer is standing up, and ender-neath conestrian tights are worn, ac-companied by top boots of russet Russia

The jacket is a cutaway, closed with one or two buttons and worn over a "pink"—i.e., the brightest scarlet—wast-cost, if one wishes to be very gay. A linen collar, a trimly tied scarf and pin put the

finishing touches.

A relt derby, with rather a low, round. A fell derby, with rather a low, round crown is worn. The gloves should be flexible granulets of soft kassia tan leather or of dog skin with what is called "precked" seams. Instead of the edices of the seams being lapped sore one another as in a page glove, they are hold together and thus statched in place, so that both show on the

uitside; the glove has welted backs in ETIQUETTE OF HUNTING.

During the season bunt meets occur about three times a week.

If a member of a clab, in due course, you receive a card informing you of the dates of the various meets—"Hunting Fixtures" being written at the head of the pretty sheet of clab note paper.

Generally the throw-off is at 11 6'clock, sometimes later.

sometimes later.
One of the charming and picturesque fea-One of the charming and parameters of the sport is a bunt breakfast, which is given three or four times during the season. A delightful little missive informs you that Mr. and Mrs. Blank request the pleasure of your company to breakfast at 12 o'clock. In this case the throw-off wx about 1 o'clock. Puta tual to the hour, the guests arrive | Journal.

ENTERTAINING THE SPORTING SET. Sometimes eight or ten miles are cov-ered by the hunt and when the riders re-

turn to the club-house they are glad to find ten prepared for them. At the Richmond County Club, Staten

Island, ten is frequently served to the members of the hunt, about forty mounts in all. When a dance is given the ballroom is spiciatify decorated with flowers, and the white, red and green colors of the club, The men appear in their bunting costumes, but the ladies lay aside their severe trap

plags for more festive attire.

For the collision the favors are bits For the collines has large sale as a spars, stirrups and hunting horns tied with the clab colors. The hunting quadrille is danced to the lively singing of such airs as "Drink," Euppy, Drink," "The Place Where the Old Horse Died," "A Southerly Wind and a Cloudy Sky," and similar hunt-

ing ditties.

To carry out the general hunting effect
of the scene, the screen which conceals the
orchestra may be a hurdle of bars and brush.
The hostess who wholes to dine the invention, which, in case of an accident, for "cropper," releases itself and thus the rater is saved from the danger of being hing up or drogged by her skirt on a Amazon cloth, either of hunter's green or furternut hrown, is considered the mantest things for habits; they are made o lie an inch or two on the

of the spekes. To carry out the "horsey" enest the solet may be served in pretty little horse-buckets, with a silver horse-shoe for a cover, the menus being painted in designs showing a horse's head, whips, crops, horseshoes and saddles.

His Religious Views.

Rustic theology often contains much conmon sense, though not always in accord with the canons. A clergyman came to preach in a Southern parish, and while walking across the fields met a farm laborer, who in the course of conversation said he was a Tiscopal.

The clergyman was glad to bear it, and asked if he belonged to the parish, to which the laborer answered that he "didn't

"Then what diocese do you belong to?" was the best question.

"Ther' and t nawthin' like that 'round here,' replied the other.

"Who confirmed you, then?"

"Nobody," answered the laborer.

"Then you are nn Episcopalian?" asked

the ciergyman.

"Weil," was the reply, "you see it's
this way. Last winter I was a-visiting
a friend, and while I was there I went to
church, and it was called 'Piscopal, and
I heard there say that they 'left undone the things what they oughter done, and they'd done same things that they oughten done, and I says to myself, says L 'that's my fix exactly,' and ever since I consid-ered myself a 'Piscopalian."—New York

Long Tramps

WOMEN WHO WALK THROUGH NORMANDY UNSHOD.

It Is the New Cure for Bad Nerves and a Flesh-Reducing Pastime.

If you want a brand-new and most de-lightful sensation, something to look forward to as a lark next summer and a sure cure for a good score of the ills modern nerv ons flesh is heir to, go for a barefoot tramp through Normandy. Not only is it a beneficial but exceedingly fashionable thing to do, and along the road that leads from old Dieppe to picturesque St. Maio you will be treading in the footsteps of not only smart American women, whose footprints are straight and slender, but in the broad and ample track of divers English ladies of title. Right along in Oc ish fadies of thie. Right along in Oc-tober the stout British dames and damsels were still doing Normandy, without shoes or stockings, and next June, or early in May, the season reopens again with in-creased enthusiasm, it is prophesied. Now it appears that a clever but rather

Now it appears that a cavet out failing eccentric American main, who is itemity and lives mostly in London, discovered this new mode of seeing that well-traveled portion of France. He took his two daughters along, and when they got back to England along, and when they got back to England with the story of their frolic they found enthusiastic imitators on every side. One of the first parties to go out on a three weeks' walk was organized and conducted by that still famously beautiful English woman, Lady de Gray, whose companions were men and women of no less exaited station than her own, and who did what they called their stint of walking in a style that served as a model for all the porties that came after them. Nobody on a tour like this is permitted to carry more luggare than will fit into an ample waterproof gage than will fit into an ample waterproof catch all, and the outfit includes two changes of under-linen, as few tollet arti-cles as possible, and a waterproof cape. IN PEASANT DRESS.

So armed, the party assemble at Dieppe or Havre, and there the traveling dress boots, and hats of conventional society are put aside for the wholly picture-spie habit of the Norman persuads. The cosmines may be easily bought in the towns whenes the party sets out, and for the women consists of a skirt of dark blue or brown between follow three includes bebrown bossessan falling three inches below the knees and equality full back and
front, a plain white exiton body with the
skeeves rolled to the elbow, a handke that
knotted at the throat, and the fullness of
the body caught in at the waist by the belt
of a long white apron. This apron has
strings that cross the back of the skirt
somewhere down about the region of the
knees, and in place of a hat a Norman
cap is worn, of course. This is a charming
white muslin affair, either tying under the

wears off there comes a spring and unwearying elasticity of step no foot, however carefully shod, can know, and a coating or two of subburn takes away every bit of the In Bare Feet well, distorted appearance your highly civilized foot sains from its leather cov

WHERE THE FUN COMES IN.

WHERE THE FUN COMES IN.

"Birectly the drouble with one's feet is over, the real advantage of traveling in this primitive style begins to be appreciated," explained the number who had barefooted it through Normandy and knew whereof she spoke. "We were three weeks on our tramp, six of us in all, and three men along who wore the fighermen's suit with smart ridor white tassied berets.

Our route lay through St. Valery, Fecamp, Havre, then to Honfieur. Trouville, Caen, St. Lo, Constances, and so down to St. Mala. You're no idea what good lims and good appetites we found along the road; what historical treasures, what good weather and winatammhers of other walking parties we met. Such omeiets, who and pretty girls. We stopped, of course, at the ism of William the Conqueror, walked sometimes along the sea coast, sometimes through the loveliest French forest and lost our nervous prostration, dyspepsia and superfinous flesh in a way you wouldn't believe anless you tried it yourself. Four of our party were seminivalids when they ext out and, at the eard of the fourset they expressed them. yourself. Four of our party were semiinvalids when they set out and, at the
end of the fourner, they expressed them
selves as not only able but willing to
whip their weight in wild cats. When
it was all over and our well-worm peasants' saits were tearfully restgned for
hot, long, tight, tailor dresses, every
member of the company all but refused
to return to his or her shoes. A captor's chains couldn't have seemed more
terrible to bear, and I remember that at
our farewell dimer together in Trouville, at which point we disbanded, one
by one the diners blushed and felt unville, at which point we disbanded, one by one the diners blushed and felt un-der the table, when the feast was over. A general laugh and confession followed, for not a man or woman but had styly stipped off his or her footgear during the meal, in search of that savage comfort in which we had rejoiced during our barefoot tramp through nine beautiful German towns."

BRIDAL SUPERSTITION.

Girls Who Seek to Have Hairs Stitch

ed Into Wedding Gowns. One superstition that exists among sew-ing girls and their associates of Paris and New York is that if the head dress-makers will stitch into weeding garments a single hair from the head of each they will become brides within a very short time after the maiden who wears the bridal outfit they in preparation. A young woman of experience and with a quick eye for what would interest the Sun's renders said to a Sun reporter the other

"Let me tell you of this strange and yet



On the Coast of Normandy.



chin and showing a trig little bow at the and ask them to stitch into the wedding

chin and showing a trig little bow at the back of the neck, or banging in a full bag behind, or reached up high on the head, like a coronet, and in any style a most becoming head dress.

The last and most important article of apparel is the footgear, the sabots that one can alternately wear and carry while walking from town to town. The American women prefer the nattlest of wooden shoes, those prettily carved with heels and holes in the instep, through which bright ribbons can be tied. However, these sabots are worn very little on the journey, for tender feet can far more easily bear the roadway than the hard, heavy shoes that chafe the skin until it grows calbons, and in reality the sabots are only taken along. "Many of the girls in the big shops secure

green little French trees. It is an experiment the first day to be blushed and wept over, for human beings of the upper classes cherish a curious modesty about their bare feet, the soles of which are as tender as an infant's skin. That first day they look ugiy, red, and are only fit for a salt water solities, an infant, but on the next walk. ugiy, red, and are only fit for a salt water soaking at night; but on the next walk everybody shows up to greater advantage, and about the third day joy suffuses the hearts of men and women alike, who find that the nearest thing to getting back the gayety of youth is to walk barefoot. The powdery white dust that conts those Norman roads is more yielding and delicious to the skin than velvet. When the tenderness

chafe the skin until it grows callous, and in reality the sabots are only taken along in case of rough road spots or bad weather. For to go barefoot is the object of it all, and when the commonplace clothes have been, by both men and women of the party, exchanged for the peasants' plain working togs, the traveling gowns are packed and expressed on to the hotel in that town where the pilgrimage comes to an end. If you start from Deipae, the rule is to strike out on the highroad leading to St. Valery, and the combined catch-all luggage is sent on a few hours beforehand to an inn.

TRUDGING BAREFOOT.

Outside the city limits sabots must be put off, and then comes the experiment of trudgling shoeless and stockingless down those long Normandy roads, running between the loveliest fields or rows of neat green little French trees. It is an experi-

He even began to describe her frame when I came away. It must be an awful life to lead—posing for artists; but what astonished me was that Saille Bumer should listen to him."

"But, my dear Mrs. Primper, Mr. Paynter was not describing the model that poses for him."
"What was he describing then?"
"His bicycle."—Brooklyn Life.

Shrimping Parties Are a New Fad

FASHIONABLE SPORT JUST IM-PORTED FROM DIEPPE.

Women Wear the Costumes of Normandy Fisher Folks and Catch the Pink Crustacea.

The most promising sport this winter is a direct importation from the French watering places, and everybody who visits Plorida new goes shrimping, pronouncing it the great invention of the age.

Shrimping parties were first got up by some one who had spent her summer in Dieppe and learned how of do it, but the sort of bathing suit in which one frolicked

of salt in it, is brought to the boiling point, in go the shrimp, to cook a fine rich pink. Expert shrimpers merely washing their can vas shoulder bags, drop them into the pots, a few minutes boiling does the business, and, wrapped in their long closics, everyholdy squate informally about on the sand and sits about pealing and cutne the catch.

MRS. HAVEMEYER'S G

ng the catch.

The sight becomes impressive, when one The sight becomes impressive, when do sender debutante alone cats swenteen dozen shrimps at a single sitting and yet wears a yearning expression of righteous appetite unappeased, in the depths of her large brown eyes, that almost drives her thascoline friends out once more in search masculine friends out once more in search of sea food. Some very nice women have indeed quite lost all record of the numbers of shrimps ther can consume in one afternoon, but plead in externation the imperial deliciousness of plain boiled shrimps, when fresh from the sea and the voracious appetite this species of sport can excite.

When every shell has been cracked and the free begin to fall into coals, nets, bags and lettles are gathered into the bath houses, a magnificent huge conflagration of driftwood is lighted upon the sand and everybody joins hands and begins to circle round it, singing whitever sense or nonsense may pop into their heads.

sense may pop into their heads.
Faster and faster whirl the young peo-



Cooking the Catch.

with North Atlantic waters last August ple, until the last strimping suit is dewon't serve at all for shrimping in Florida. Down at the white beach most patronized by the midwinter trippers the strimping is done at a reef that lies about a mile off the noter's shore, where bath houses stand, and to which, when the tide is low, stand, and to which, when the life is low, a cat boat will only carry one-half the way. The fun begins just where the water grows so shoul that the beat must stop. Then the boatmen who are growing used to the ways of ladies from the North unist roll their trousers to their knees, spring out into the water, and carry the women clear across a quarter of a mile stretch to the reef, all of which is proclaimed to be a most unusual and exciting sensation, alone worth beining a strimping excursion.

most unusual and exciting sensation, alone worth joining a strimping excursion.

All one must do is to stand on the beat's heaving, let the brawny, brown fisherman catch one round the knees, and then his burden, haif carelessly tossedover one shoulder, holds on by classing his throat with her tands. Of coarse one can go round to the reef by rowboat, and in shorter space, but it's not half so much sport as being carried, and, besides, it's the way smart French-women do at Trouville, which is an all-important fact in the eyes of her American important fact in the eyes of her American sider, often quite as ensured as the Pa-risienne and glad of a new sensation.

WHAT TO WEAR, If you go ever to the reed merely to look on at the sport and enjoy a share of the fishy feast, you wear any sort of an afternoon tollet, simple or elaborate, but if you go to shrimp you wear across in the boat a long dark blue cloth clook, that falls from need to heels, shaped like a Connemara, with a round, full scarlet hood. A red slik fisher man's can or a red slik handershief is used.

round, this same have a local a reason as man's cap or a real silk bandkershiet is used to cover the head and brown canvas bathing slippers like feet.

Down at the strimping ground, on entering the water, both croak and slippers are cast aside, and one appears in bare feet and ankles, with full trousers to the knee and a belted blouse waist with short puffed steeves. All this should be in dark blue or brown or green flannel, the belt of scarlet canvas, and a huge square sailor collar of canvas, and a huge square sai the same material and color falling over the shoulders.

NETTING THE SHRIMPS. Then armed with a long-handled net one wades slowly out into the water, thrustling the net's rita in to stir up the sand and then waving it quickly about to eatch the sur-

When the net gets heavy with fish it is emptled into a carvass pocket swang over the left shoulder, but it takes a full half hour to fill that pocket, if one has luck, and one wades in neck deep to find the lively little creatures, that to find the lively little creatures, that can easily escape a fisherwoman who is not swift enough with her net and doesn't know how to employ her ten little toes in rooting about in the sand.

When the tide begins to ebb, shrimp-

ing for the day is over, and all along the beach driftwood fires wink a cheerful welcome to the fisherwomen returning with their spoils, ... Over each fire an iron kettle is swung

and when the water, with one big lump | Hawkins has to read it, not I."-Tid Bits.

ple, until the last strimping suit is de-clared to be perfectly dry, and then by moonrise the merry-makers go home. Some drive, row, wheel, walk or sail back to the hotel, their pockets filled with strimps, that in this winter resort are eaten as if they were nots. Strimp shells mark the path of every hotel resident about the ground on the beach, and a paper bag of bot boiled strimp tossed in the car win-dow is the eastomary gift with which to bot boiled shrimp tossed in the car win-dow is the customary gift with which to speed a parting guest.

An Extraordinary Quilt.

Mrs. Joshua Biles of Southington has been working on a bedguitt at odd times since working on a beliquist at odd times since 1892 which is a wonder in its way and de-serves special notice. The material is twilled cotion, and is made in forty-one squares, seven squares each way, but the inner square takes up the space of nine ordinary ones. On this are inscribed in blue stitch-ing, which is readily decliphered, the names of all the soldiers who went to the civil war from Southington, together with a picture of places and personand local note, such as from Southington, together with a pacture of places and persons of the churches, the postmanters of the three villages, the assessors, contracters and builders, merchants, etc., the names of the various manufacturing firms with lists of officers, pictures of various historical buildings and names of secret societies represented in the town in 1892. Mrs. Biles fund for the parsonage.-New Haven

According to Schenek.

There is a dealer in men's shoes who has sticking out of each pair of shoes in the window of his store three new one-dollar bills. An accompanying announcement reads. "Three of a kind take a pair." A young man undertook to best the game the other day.

"You sell shors according to the rules of poker, don't you?" he inquired.

"We do," replied the clerk.

"Well, I wear size 9; wrap me up two

He received the shoes and handed over

Excuse me," said the clerk, "but those

shoes come to \$6."
"That's all right," replied the young nan, "three of a kind seat two pair,"
"I know that," said the clerk, "but they don't beat four nines."—Shoe and Leather Reporter.

It Made No Difference.

Blaffkins wrote a very bad hand generally, but in writing hurriedly, making an appointment with a friend, he excelled even himself. He had left the letter lying for half an hour, and, on going to address the envelope, he happened to glance at his pustle. Scarcely a word could be deci-pher, but, calmly inclosing it, he said to

"After all, what does it matter? It's



At the Florists

MRS. HAVEMEYER'S GUESTS DINE UNDER ORCHIDS.

At Coming-Out Teas the Votive Offering of Bouquets Is a Feature.

The art of floral decoration is an claborate one in these end-of-the-century days.

It is likewise a costly one. For instance, one grand dame recently spent \$4,000 for flowers to decorate ber table, dining and drawing-rooms for a disper party.

Not tess than the graces and no more than the muses," is no longer the rule as to the number of guests bidden to the modern dinner, and this hospitable hosters-Mrs. Havemeyer, by the way-entertained eighty guests. They were scated at two tables. Over each table was a huge umbrella, covered with orchids; from the edges hing delicate trailing garlands, and the lights were charmingly arranged to show off the flow-ers to perfection. One umbreils was a mass of pale pink orchids, and the other was cov-ered with the parple cattleys. As some of the orchids cost \$2 cach, one can under-stand that such elaborate decorations must be backed by a long purse.

THE COST OF FLORAL DECORATING. A pretty centerpiece of roses or violets and migronette may be purchased for \$15 of \$20. It is more frequently, however, the case that \$50 is paid for the centerpiace. If one insists upon having an orchid table, one must pay anywhere from \$400 to \$700 and upward, especially upward, for it. For a house weeking the flowers, palms and toliage plants usuality cost \$500 to

and lollage plants usually cost \$500 to \$1,000, as much as the bridal gown, or

more.

For the bride's bouquet \$15, \$75, \$175, and upward and onward, whatever the happy interested ones choose to expend.

A rose bunch given as a favor at a luncheon or dance is worth from \$2 to \$15, while a box of cut flowers costs from

\$15, while a box of cut flowers costs from \$4 to \$10.

At coming-out tens the votive offering of bouquets is one of the features of the function, and the pride with which the debutante displays her trophies is only equated by the satisfaction the Indian chief takes in the scrips which adorn his abode.

chief takes in the scrips which adorn as abode.

Thirty-eight bouquets is an extremely modest number for a young girl to recover at her coming-out teat sixty-eight is a more correct approximation. Miss Gertrude Vanderbill received interly-even rare and costly nongays upon the occasion of her debut, and each was fiel with at least six yards of rare and costly satin risbon—nii "very, very expensive," as Mrs. Carlyle's maid would remark.

The Vanderbills presidely pay \$1,000 a month to their florists, even during the "dull sensor," when toos and dimens and inscheons and receptions are in full swing it is too great a tax upon the imagination even to try to estimate the amount of their bill for flowers.

A CURIOUS CUSTOM.

A CURIOUS CUSTOM.

The plants and flowers for Mrs. William Astor's and Mrs. Jack Astor's use are sent down four times weekly from the greenhouses at Ferneliff, always accompanied by a bill, which is paid in due course by the Astor estate. This is a case of taking money out of one pocket and putting it in another, but the Astor family are very methodical and aveternatic in their very methodical and systematic in their

business nodes.

Although correge bouquet sare not longer worn, it is quite the proper thing to carry a bouquet to the opera or the theater. The design is a perfectly round mass of flowers, with a delicate border of manden Howers, with a delicate border of mande-bair ferms. It takes a true artist to con-struct an affair like this. No tightly ar-ranged mass of flowers crowded together will suit a fastidious taste. A green bau-quet is considered most che for an opera-or indeed almost any occasion. Mignon-ette, orchids of a pale green shade and ferms are used to form a green bouquet. Mrs. diebhard carried one to a patriarch's ball hast winter. The fair matron had a small battery disposed somewhere about her costume, and by its means the bouquet was illumined with timy electric inclus. was illumined with tiny electric lights.

LEATHER NOVELTIES.

New and Charming Designs in Purses, Card Cases and Belt Bags.

more necessary than her purse or pocketbook, and text to this her helt has elice the fint has gone forth that the fashion able dame is no longer to be allowed her good old-time packet in her gown.

This season is introducing something quite new in the way of bags and porte contales, those made from Mitylene mostyled the empire ecrasse, with a smooth, shiny surface.

The colors thest in vogue for these modish

articles are dark blue, green, and brown as the basis, these solid lines being mottled ever with pale blue, reliow or clouded white, for instance a brown packetbook is speckled over with yellow flecks, a dark green one with dull white.

The largest size of pecketbooks is designed for nothing talls, change and visiting cards, and is long with square corners. This costs \$10 and is plain, merely ornamented with a miniature notch in

one corner, or elaborately trimmed with Colonial gold roguntings. This gilt is dull and rich, and is patterned in ex-quisite designs of scroll-work or bra-A second size is smaller, but similar in all other respects. This is valued at \$8.50.

The purse is smaller still and different in form. It comes in two or three sizes, and is somewhat less expensive than the pocketbook. Across the top it is straight, curving below. The flap is also oval and is decorated in colonial gold, a favorite manner being a wide band headed by a

narrow gold beading.

The card-case is a square oblong and mounted at its corners in dult gold or ins the narrow bending running entirely

around it.
The musculine members of society are not forgotten, their pocketbooks being extra large, their card-holders extra small.
The latter are tall and thin and have a
long, slender flap ornamented in gold,
which falls forward and prevents the cards

from escaping.

A unique little purse is of brown smooth A unique lettle purse is of brown smooth leather, and is twisted into shape like a wheel. It is fastened with a little silver clasp, and when the owner has taken out her change the dainty conceit whiris fixelf back into shape and lies smooth and flat.

Morocco in all colors is greatly favored, the colors is all colors of the back into shape and lies smooth and flat.

the alligator and lizard skins being somewhat relegated to the background.

The belt-bags of Mitylens and empire crasse are striking and hardsome, and will be chosen to went with modish gowns of cloth and richer staffs. They have colored to the content of the c nial gold mountings, or are finished it silver or their own morocco.

Seal and lizard bags are still displayed, but those of merocco or esephant's hide but those of merocco or esephant's hide are to be the rage, as that leather has reached the zenith this fall and is shown A noticeable bag is of Mexican alligator skin mounted in silver. It is brown or a whitish tan in line and is oddly organizated with the rough portions of the hide which have not been removed.

Japanese and Onlum.

A Japanese native paper states that judg-A Japanese native paper satisfaction of the Yokohama local court in the case of Tel Keike, a Chinese residing at 150 Settlement, and Misawa Hatsugord, a nationalized Japanese of Chinese birth, who were arrested while indulging in the use of opium at the residence of another Chinamon named Ryozel.

Ryozel was sentenced to hard interfor
six years for having sold the opiam, and
the two others to ranjor confinement for

two years.

Remembering much of the medical evidence given before the commission in India, what percents notions concerning opium the Japanese authorities must have.



In the Field.